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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
RESOLUTION  
TARIFFS

*New Delhi, the 17th June, 1949.*

**No. 33(1)-T.B./49.**—The Tariff Board was asked to examine in detail the question of protection enjoyed by the Sugar Industry which was due to expire on the 31st March, 1949. The Board, having examined the matter, has submitted its report to Government and has made the following recommendations:—

- (i) "The protection of the industry has to be continued until the cost of production in this country has been substantially reduced. The existing protection should be continued for a period of two years ending 31st March 1951. There should be a detailed enquiry at the beginning of 1950 in order to determine the quantum of protection, if any, that would be necessary after 31st March 1951.
- (ii) The efficiency of some of the factories in India, particularly in the U. P. and Bihar, can be definitely increased by shifting them to more suitable localities and/or by making additions and alterations to their plants. The U. P. and Bihar Governments should institute an early inquiry into the conditions of the factories with special reference to their location and plants, and in the light of the findings of such inquiry call upon sugar mill companies to shift their factories and/or balance their plants at an early date.
- (iii) The Central Government should continue to allocate adequate funds to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for carrying out its five-year plan of research and development. The Provincial Governments should intensify their efforts to help the cane growers in utilising the result of research and thereby improving the yield and quality of canes. The representatives of sugar mills should be associated with sugarcane development work in the Provinces.
- (iv) The Central Government, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, should review their plan for expansion of the sugar industry.
- (v) It was suggested by the sugar merchants that the Indian Sugar Syndicate manipulated the price margins for different grades of

sugar as well as the extras for freight advantage, that the Syndicate also sometimes created artificial scarcity by reducing the quotas for despatches from the factories and that some of the factories charged higher prices by putting wrong grade numbers on the sugar bags. The U. P. and Bihar Sugar Commission should investigate at an early date the questions of price margins, extras for freight disadvantage as well as the method of allocation of quotas for despatches and the practice of marking the grades on the sugar bags.

- (vi) The Central Government should take powers to ensure that the prices of sugar, as fixed by the Sugar Syndicate, are fair and reasonable. Sugarcane prices should be fixed by the different Provinces with the approval of the Government of India."

2. As regards (i), Government have accepted the recommendation for the continuance of existing protection, but for the present for one year only, ending March 31, 1950, pending a further fuller enquiry. The period of protection has been extended accordingly under the Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949. Government are also taking steps to have this further enquiry taken in hand and completed without delay.

3. With regard to recommendations (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi), Government have already initiated necessary action. Similarly suitable action on recommendation (iv) has already been taken. Government in the Ministry of Agriculture are also appointing an Expert Committee to examine the present cost of production of cane, to review the progress of cane research and development and to suggest ways and means to achieve quicker results in increasing the yield of sugar per acre with a view ultimately to reduce the cost of production of sugar.

#### ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, all Chief Commissioners, Ministry of External Affairs (External Affairs Wing), Ministry of External Affairs (Commonwealth Relations Wing), and the several Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Cabinet Sectt., the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Central Board of Revenue, the Auditor General, the Director General of Employment and Resettlement, the Director General, Industry and Supply, the High Commissioner for India in London, Colombo, Ottawa, Karachi and Canberra, the Indian Ambassadors at Nanking, Moscow, Tehran, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Cairo, Kabul, Ankara, Washington, Prague, and Rio de Janeiro, Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe, Paris. Charge d' Affaires of India in Paris and Brussels, Envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of India, Bangkok and Berne; Consuls General for India in Batavia, Buenos Aires, Shanghai, Pondichery, Saigon, Kashgir, New York, and San Francisco; The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Lahore, London and Dacca; The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, Johannesburg. Agents of the Government of India in Kanday and Kuala Lumpur; Consuls for India at Saigon, Goa, and Jedda; Vice Consuls for India at Medan and Zehedan; The Indian Political Officer, Sikkim; The Representative of the Government of India in Singapur; The Commissioners for the Government of India in Trinidad, Nairobi, Mauritius, and Fiji; Head of the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo; Head of the Military Mission, Berlin; Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Toronto.

Sydney, Mombassa, Colombo, Paris and Karachi; Assistant Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Dacca; Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner in U. K., London; Commercial Secretaries to the Indian Embassies at Alexandria, Rio de Janeiro, Rangoon, Tehran and Kabul. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India; United States Embassy, New Delhi; The Canadian Trade Commissioner in India; The Australian Trade Commissioner in India; The Norwegian Consul General, Bombay; The High Commissioner for Pakistan in India; New Delhi; The Directors of Industries of Saurashtra Union, Rajkot; the Union State of Matsya, Alwar; the United State of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa; the United State of Rajasthan, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Malwa Union, Gwalior; Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala. Editor, Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, P Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi; Indian Consul of Agricultural Research; Indian Standard Institution, Delhi; Free India Service, Tamrind House, Tamrind Lane, Fort Bombay; The Economic Adviser to the Government of India; Economic Adviser to the Rajasthan Union; The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta; The Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay; The Secretary, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi, and All recognised Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

ORDERED that a copy be communicated to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. C. DESAI, Sec.

